

Duty to Fight and Work?

Hanoi Leader Calls on Nation To Be Prepared for Invasion

HONG KONG, March 5 (UPI).—Premier Pham Van Dong has called on the people of North Vietnam to increase their "support to the South" and be prepared to "smash any war act" against the North.

In a major report to the country's National Assembly, he also called for a greater effort in the economic field, declaring that the North Vietnamese must concentrate their forces on promoting agricultural production and the manufacture of consumer goods.

He asserted that in a "big operation near the Demilitarized Zone and in southern Laos," troops of the United States and South Vietnam had "received blow after blow" and "suffered stinging defeats." He said American policies would bring the United States "bigger and bigger reverses" until its final defeat.

Reporting the premier's address, the North Vietnamese official press agency said the assembly session, which started Tuesday and ended yesterday, was attended by the country's top leaders. They included President Ton Duc Thang, Workers Party (Communist) First Secretary Le Duan and assembly chairman Truong Chinh.

The agency said the assembly session "decided on a number of problems relating to the election of the fourth legislature of the National Assembly," which will take place next month.

Manpower Stressed

Premier Dong's report showed a preoccupation with the question of manpower, stressing the public's "duty to fight" and "duty to work," but it also described the labor force as abundant.

Mr. Dong asserted that "inspiring progress" was made last year on the economic and cultural fronts and added that the implementation of the 1970 state plan brought "better results than in the previous years."

The premier referred to President Nixon's foreign policy report to Congress last week and said the American leader had "disclosed in the clearest terms and the most concentrated manner his perfidious schemes and methods against the three Indo-Chinese countries."

"Nixon said he wants peace," Mr. Dong said, "but in fact he is prolonging, intensifying and expanding the war in Indochina and threatening to take new adventures against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."



CAMBODIA VETERAN—A South Vietnamese wounded in a mortar attack near Kompong Cham hobbles toward a landing zone for evacuation to Saigon.

Hanoi's Man In Paris Sees U.S. Visitors

170 Americans Seek A Way to End the War

PARIS, March 5 (AP).—Hanoi's chief negotiator, Xuan Thuy, who boycotted yesterday's weekly meeting of the Vietnam peace talks, talked to a group of 170 Americans for three hours today about how to end the war.

Mr. Thuy stayed away from the 105th peace-talk session yesterday to protest against what his spokesman described as American "threats and acts of war" against North Vietnam.

Today he devoted almost his entire morning to a meeting with a U.S. citizens' group from 41 states formed under the auspices of the American Friends Service Committee and the Fellowship of Reconciliation. The group arrived in Paris last night for a five-day visit during which it is expected to meet the heads of all the four delegations at the peace talks. The visitors' main purpose is to "learn at first hand what the real requirements are for ending the war in Indochina."

Bypassing U.S. Officials
Mr. Thuy's unusually long meeting with the group was a new indication of Hanoi's apparent efforts to bypass the official American delegation at the deadlocked peace talks and present the North Vietnamese case directly to influential Americans and private groups.

Following their meeting with Mr. Thuy, the visitors split into four discussion groups, to each of which Mr. Thuy delegated one of his officials. Spokesmen said the discussion groups considered Mr. Thuy's remarks in detail and obtained further explanations from the officials. The spokesmen declined to give any details of the points raised by Mr. Thuy and his officials.

The Americans were scheduled to meet Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the Viet Cong delegation, tomorrow. Meetings with American negotiator David Bruce and Saigon delegate Pham Dang Lam are scheduled Monday, and new meetings with Mr. Thuy and Mme. Binh Tuesday.

Capt. Medina, Col. Henderson To Testify at Calley Trial

PORT BENNING, Ga., March 5 (UPI).—Capt. Ernest L. Medina and Col. Oran K. Henderson, two of the principal officers at My Lai, were ordered today to testify at the court-martial of Lt. William L. Calley Jr.

Col. Reid W. Kennedy, the military judge, told the prosecution to have Col. Henderson ready to take the stand by next Tuesday, with Capt. Medina and Sgt. David Mitchell, Lt. Calley's platoon sergeant, to follow the next day.

The order came as the court-martial, which began Nov. 10, showed signs of drawing to a conclusion. The prosecution had said it could complete testimony by rebuttal witnesses possibly by Tuesday.

Defense counsel said it planned to call no further witnesses. The court, which recessed for the weekend, also left open the possibility that Maj. Gen. Samuel Koster, former commander of the Americal Division at My Lai, might be called. The prosecution said it possibly would want Gen. Koster to appear, depending on testimony next week.

Today's testimony was highlighted by the appearance of Capt. Eugene M. Kotouc, 36, a partially deaf intelligence officer who told the jury he knew of no order to kill civilians at My Lai, but that anyone found there was assumed to be "the enemy."

Lt. Calley is charged with the murder of 16 civilians at My Lai and although he has admitted killing villagers, he contends he was following Capt. Medina's orders.

"Did you hear any order to kill women and children?" asked Capt. Aubrey M. Daniel the prosecutor.

"No, sir," Capt. Kotouc answered.

He also said he heard no question from the troops during a pre-assault briefing regarding the "destruction of women and children." Several defense witnesses have testified that such a question was asked and that Capt. Medina stressed he wanted everything killed—people and livestock. Responding to questions posed



THE SPORTING LIFE—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his new wife skating in Ottawa.

Trudeau Marries Secretly, Goes Skiing With Bride, 22

(Continued from Page 1)
his name, because I've got a few questions I'd like to ask him," Mr. Trudeau then laughed.

Mr. Trudeau gained the nick-

Girls Go Into Mourning

WALLACEBURG, Canada, March 5 (AP).—The Canadian flag at the local high school here was lowered to half mast today on orders of girls mourning the passing of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau from the ranks of the nation's eligible bachelors.

name "the playboy prime minister" for his dates with such well known women as singer Barbara Streisand and French-Canadian actress Louise Mar-

Trudeau's relationship with Miss Sinclair was unknown to most Canadians, although an aunt of the bride said the couple had been seeing each other for three years.

The wedding ceremony was quiet and limited to members of both families.

Dinner Disguised
After the ceremony, the couple attended what was disguised as a dinner celebrating the 60th anniversary of the arrival of the bride's father in Canada.

The new Mrs. Trudeau is the second-youngest of five daughters. Her aunt said she studied sociology and political science at Simon Fraser University and was interested in skiing, diving and weaving.

Her sister Rosalind Sinclair was bridesmaid, and Mr. Trudeau's brother Charles was best man.

Mr. Trudeau was first elected to the Parliament in 1968, becoming head of the Liberal party in 1969 and was elected prime minister later that same year.

Coalition Talks Near in Norway

OSLO, March 5 (AP).—Caretaker Premier Per Borten announced tonight that his Center party was now willing to negotiate for another non-Socialist coalition government.

The announcement by Mr. Borten came only three days after he and his government resigned over an unauthorized leak to a newspaper concerning Norway's Common Market bid.

After a two-day meeting behind closed doors, the 50-man Center party board decision was taken after Mr. Borten urged board members not to turn down appeals from the three coalition partners for talks.

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But as reporters continued to press him, he finally said that the pipeline was from a length of pipeline cut by the South Vietnamese forces during the current operation.

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More Bloodshed Is Reported As E. Pakistan Crisis Grows

KARACHI, March 5 (UPI).—The government rushed more army troops into East Pakistan today to deal with the gravest political crisis in years between the western and eastern halves of the nation. More bloodshed was reported in protest riots against the government of President Yahya Khan.

Informed sources here in West Pakistan, reporting the army buildup, said troops in large numbers guarded all airports and assembly buildings. The boom of artillery could be heard in many airports in East Pakistan, these sources reported.

Complete censorship was imposed throughout the nation and the government stopped publication of a local news agency report which said that at least 2,000 people were killed by machine-gun fire in Dacca, the capital of East Pakistan. The death toll could not be authenticated.

A general strike also paralyzed Dacca. It was called by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the East Pakistan nationalist leader, to protest the postponement by the president of an assembly which was to have drafted a new constitution returning the nation to civilian rule.

Wants Autonomy
Gen. Yahya, the marshal who heads the military government, announced the postponement Monday, saying it could not be held at this time because of the deadlock between West Pakistan and East Pakistan political leaders on the provisions for the new charter. Sheikh Mujibur is leader on autonomy for East Pakistan.

Pakistan is divided into two parts—east and west—and the sections are separated by more than 1,000 miles of Indian territory. It was announced in Rawalpindi today that Gen. Yahya will make a broadcast statement to the nation tomorrow on the current crisis. He also planned to fly to Dacca.

Reports that a new govern-

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Nixon Says Offensive in Laos Has Hurt Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

believed an agreement could be reached eventually. But he would make no predictions as to when.

He declined to put public pressure on Israel to make concessions in the Middle East negotiations. The United States, Mr. Nixon said, will not "impose a settlement." He said: "We will do everything that we can to urge the parties to talk... we can make suggestions but we are going to have to depend upon the parties concerned to reach an agreement."

The United States, he said, would "be there to see that the balance of power is maintained... because if that balance changes, that could bring on war."

He repeated a desire to normalize relations with Communist China while defending the right of Taiwan to remain in the United Nations. He ducked the question of U.S. support for two Chinese in the world organization, saying that it was "moot" as long as Peking takes the position that it will not discuss the issue "until Taiwan gets out."

The President put great emphasis last night on his high satisfaction with the performance of South Vietnam's troops in Laos, which, he said, "means that our withdrawal program, our Vietnamization program, is a success and can continue on schedule" or perhaps ahead of schedule.

Mr. Nixon acknowledged, however, at his last, televised news conference on Feb. 27, that "even if the Laotian operation had not been undertaken by the South Vietnamese with our support, the troop withdrawal program could have gone ahead on schedule."

Announcement in April
He said then, and again more briefly last night, that the principal effect on the troop withdrawal program will be not this year, but next year. The President repeated that he would make a new troop withdrawal announcement in April.

The President gibed more pointedly than before at those who have been skeptical of both the Cambodian and Laotian operations and aimed his remarks particularly at the press.

He said that "night after night for the past three weeks on television there is a drumbeat of suggestion, not from all but from some commentators. And I can understand why they disagree, from the same ones that said Cambodia wouldn't work, that this isn't going to work." He admonished his critics to be cautious "while the jury is still out."

There is "some hard fighting ahead," the President said, "but the decision to go into Laos, I think, was the right decision. I will reduce American casualties. He said 200,000 rounds of ammunition and 2,000 heavy and light guns already have been captured and destroyed, and "67 tanks that have been destroyed are not going to be killing Americans."

The chief executive said that Gen. Creighton Abrams, U.S. commander in South Vietnam, reported to him yesterday that the operations in Laos and Cambodia show "the South Vietnamese by themselves can back it, and they can give an even better account of themselves than the North Vietnamese units."

The President's comments about possible actions against North Vietnam, while stated in some detail, appeared to have just enough ambiguity built into them to leave some uncertainty in Hanoi. That has been the intention of South Vietnamese and U.S. strategists while the Laos attacks are under way.

Mr. Nixon recalled that he repeatedly has set out justification for air strikes against North Vietnamese missile sites that fire against U.S. planes, and for air attacks on infiltration routes and military complexes if U.S. troops remaining in South Vietnam are endangered.

He then listed as a third question possible U.S. air support of a South Vietnamese invasion of the North. First, he said, none is under consideration, then repeated that more strongly, he finally said that the U.S. air action depends on the threat to American, rather than to South Vietnamese, forces.

New Cambodia Front?

PHNOM PENH, March 5 (UPI).—Communist troops near the seaport city of Kampong Som, 120 miles (193 kms) southwest of this capital, launched a fresh ground assault on the country's oil refinery, ambushed government troops and took control of 15 miles of vital Highway 4, military spokesmen said today. They said it showed that the Communists had opened a new southern battlefield in the Cambodian conflict.

Copters Airlift Saigon Units To Ring Key Town on Trail

(Continued from Page 1)

battle with North Vietnamese regulars and killed 43 of them.

But military officials here declined to say exactly where the South Vietnamese troops, which are backed by American air power, had positioned themselves.

"Some of our troops operating near Sepone have not made contact yet," a command spokesman said. "And we have no comment on how many are there or where they are."

Helicopters flying around Sepone have been attacked by an apparently new rocket-powered anti-aircraft weapon in recent days, although U.S. military officials here said today that none had hit a helicopter yet.

Pilots have described the projectiles as being small—possibly radar-controlled, 123-mm rockets

that are fired in bursts and do not resemble the surface-to-air missiles the North Vietnamese use against supersonic aircraft.

The South Vietnamese have apparently decided in the last two days that the static defense of the Laotian hilltop positions they established nearly a month ago has been costing them heavy casualties and have now moved into new tactics.

Copters Massed

Evidence of a change in South Vietnamese tactics came last Tuesday when they moved at least two marine battalions across the border as reinforcements and moved 900 men from a base to other positions inside Laos.

The Americans, meanwhile, had on Monday moved helicopters to Khe Sanh, the operation's main staging base in South Vietnam, partly to replace those shot down or damaged in earlier action—more than 200 according to pilots in Khe Sanh—and partly to bolster air support for the South Vietnamese troops in Laos.

Two more helicopters were shot down over Laos yesterday, the U.S. command said today. Another chopper was shot down yesterday eight miles south of Quang Tri City, a rear base in the northeastern corner of South Vietnam.

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ITALY-GREECE BY CAR FERRY

ms. EGNATIA - ms. APPIA

ms. POSEIDONIA

Walk on or drive on to the ultra-modern ships for an overnight crossing in superlative comfort. For non-motorists there are connecting coach services from Rome and Naples to Brindisi and from Patras to Athens and vice versa enabling you to travel from Rome to Athens or vice versa at a minimum cost of

The Shame of the Senate

The world's greatest deliberative body, as the Senate of the United States likes to style itself, has proved very little in the last few weeks except that a substantial number of its members believe in the minority rule. Three times now, the Senate has refused to cut off debate so that it could vote on a proposed change in its rule under which other debates are curtailed. There is, as we have said over and over again, something shamefully wrong with a legislative body in a democracy that refuses to trust the collective wisdom and judgment of a majority of its members. And the shame gets deeper when you realize that the motion before the Senate is not to let a majority have its way but to let 60 percent of the members control.

This proposal, of course, is far from ideal and the best thing that can be said on its behalf is that it is better than the procedure under which the Senate now operates. The Senate must now muster a two-thirds vote to end a filibuster—67 votes if all senators are present. The proposal which has been turned down three times would reduce that to three-fifths—30 votes when all are present. No one is seriously proposing at the moment what ought to be the rule—51 votes out of 100. But since a Senate minority, aided by Vice-President Agnew, has refused even to take a tiny step in the right direction, it may be worthwhile to look at the list of those who favor minority rule, so you can draw your own conclusions as to who is blocking what.

Both senators from 14 states with a total population of 53 million have voted against curtailing debate or announced such a position in these three roll-call votes. As might be expected, ten of those states are in the South. Nevertheless, it is disappointing to see such young members as Baker and Brock of Tennessee, Spong of Virginia, Gambrell of Georgia and Chiles of Florida casting their lot with the old Southern crowd. The other states are Arizona, Nebraska, Nevada and Wyoming. Somehow, the name of Gale McGee seems peculiar in this list, which includes Goldwater and Fannin, Curtis and Bruns, Bible and Cannon, and Hansen.

Laotian Gamble

The risk of a further widening of the war in Indochina has been increased by the decision to push deeper into Laos in the face of strong and increasingly effective enemy resistance.

It is possible that this desperate gamble will pay off in a limited military sense; that is, if it succeeds, the expanded operation may give Presidents Nixon and Thieu something more substantive to show for the latest escalation than the paltry results that have been registered so far. But it is doubtful whether even a total stoppage of the Ho Chi Minh Trail, which must necessarily be only temporary, could justify the heavy price in American and South Vietnamese lives that is already being paid. Those casualties can be expected to mount tragically, especially if the reported new enemy anti-aircraft missiles prove effective against the vulnerable American helicopters

In another 14 states, in which live 46 million people, the two senators have split, one favoring cloture and one opposing it. On this list, one finds the state of New York, which for perhaps the first time has a pro-filibuster senator. But the presence of Senator Buckley among those favoring minority rule is not as surprising, at least to us, as is the presence of two other new members of the Senate, Weicker of Connecticut and Roth of Delaware, and of two older hands, Gravel of Alaska and Cooper of Kentucky. Also on this list are two senators who always favored unlimited debate until last fall when it worked against them on the SST—Byrd of West Virginia and Tower of Texas. After one brief filing in favor of majority rule, they're back in the fold of pro-filibustering, along with Jordan of Idaho, Miller of Iowa, Dole of Kansas, Cotton of New Hampshire, Young of North Dakota, Mundt of South Dakota and Bennett of Utah.

That leaves 44 senators from 22 states—which contain 111 million of our 200 million residents—who have voted for or indicated they favor cloture. In this group are almost all of the Northern Democrats and the liberal or moderate Republicans, as well as some of the Senate's more conservative Republicans. It is true, of course, that those Senate liberals who utilized the filibuster last fall in that SST fight severely undermined the moral basis of their opposition to the present Senate rule. They were just as wrong then as the Southerners were for years when they used filibusters to keep civil-rights legislation from passing. But that has nothing to do with the rightness of the proposal now before the Senate to make filibustering more difficult. The day of the filibuster ought to have ended years ago and the Senate will have one more chance next Tuesday to push that outmoded practice one step nearer its ultimate demise. We urge those senators who have persisted in looking backward so far during this session to consider the need in 1971 for the Senate of the United States to join the rest of the country in accepting the basic idea of democracy—majority rule.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



Bills, Bombs and Balance

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Every few days now, somebody introduces a bill in Congress designed to influence the course of the Indochina war or bring America's participation in it to an end, but none of these has any real chance of success.

There are bills to end the fighting by the end of the year or by the middle or end of next year; bills to forbid the President to invade or assist in the invasion of North Vietnam; bills to compel the President's White House aides to testify on Capitol Hill; bills to end any war not approved by the Congress after 30 days of fighting.

But all these are opposed by the President and would have to get a two-thirds vote to pass over his veto. So bills and even bombs on Capitol Hill are ineffective, which leaves the power of the purse and the power of the ballot as the two most effective instruments of protest.

Looked at realistically, the first of these is a very limited political weapon. It might be possible to pass a bill against sending U.S. soldiers into North Vietnam, if the President acquiesced in this as he did in Cambodia and Laos, but there is not more than a core of doves who would vote to cut off funds after a certain date and risk the charge that they were crippling the commander in chief and abandoning the troops on the battlefield.

Acts of Despair

The reaction to all this in the peace movement is frustration and despair. As spring comes on, no doubt there will be more acts of desperation, like the bombing

of the Capitol, and more demonstrations, but these could easily reinforce the President's will and his support, and divert attention from the battlefield to the street.

It does not follow from this, however, that the people are helpless or that political action must wait until next year. There is much work to be done. A vast amount of intellectual and physical energy is now going into comparatively hopeless projects to limit the President's war-making powers, while comparatively little is going into the complicated, tedious and important business of organizing a massive vote registration at home and overseas.

For example, over a million eligible voters in the armed services did not register or vote in the 1968 presidential election and the number eligible to vote in 1972 will be much larger. It is now possible to register in most of the big states right now, but residence requirements differ from state to state, and this is a particular problem for the highly mobile young 18-to-21 year olds—11.5 million of whom will be eligible to vote in the presidential election of 1972 for the first time.

Some organizations, of course, are at work on registration—the Federal Voting Assistance Program, the League of Women Voters and Common Cause, among others, but the task is infinitely greater than present machinery to deal with it.

University students, for example, seem to be complaining more than they are organizing, though the need for organization there, because of the complicated residence requirements in the various states, is greater than most other places.

No doubt this will change by the autumn term, but the sooner there is a demonstration of mass registration, the sooner the political consequences of the present war policy are likely to be noticed in the White House.

One rather common reaction, particularly among politically aware university students, is that registering to vote for President Nixon or any of the Democratic candidates mentioned so far is not a very exhilarating prospect. What's the difference, many of them ask? Which was the attitude that helped elect Richard Nixon last time.

What many of them seem to be looking for again is a third or fourth-party candidate, who will somehow sweep away all the ambiguities and frustrations, end the war, abolish poverty and pollution, establish justice and equality, and overwhelm both of the old-line parties.

Gene or John?

Well, it is an understandable impulse, and it might just get far enough to resurrect Gene McCarthy or blow John Lindsay off the fence, but with George Wallace running hard on the right and some new Lechwin running for peace and eternal happiness on the left, nothing would be more likely to fragment the vote and guarantee the re-election of Nixon.

The possibilities of the newly enfranchised blacks and young are easily seen against the fact that Richard Nixon lost the 1960 election to Jack Kennedy by 113,000 votes and won the 1968 election with only 43 percent of the votes cast.

No doubt in the end, developments in the economy and the war may well be decisive in 1972 and these cannot now be foreseen, but early organization and registration could also be the key. At least clear evidence of this is likely to have far more effect on the President's decision on the war and the draft than demonstrations or legislation or senseless violence in Washington or elsewhere.

Letters

Alsop and Reston

Every time I find both James Reston's and Joseph Alsop's articles in the same issue, I wish to congratulate the NYT on its two-sided view of the Indochinese war.

As a Vietnamese, I enjoy reading James Reston's columns as they usually reflect the realities of this war as most Vietnamese see them, feel them and sometimes wish them. We find these articles logical in reasoning, backed by a strong sense of historical perspective and highly motivated in long-range objectives with due consideration to other people's well-being. Unfortunately, though strongly worded with clear-cut views, these articles have been proven helpless to change the course of action of the U.S.

In this respect, we appreciate more of Joseph Alsop's articles. With mild language, supported by numerous first-hand information, suggestive and highly sensitive to the forceful way of thinking and doing things of the ordinary American people, Mr. Alsop has, at least, the merit of reflecting truly the views and the intentions of the U.S. administration and military circles.

Peace may come to Asia when the President of the U.S. can be more permeable to the Reston-type views on other countries and when Asian Communist leaders will be willing to see the realities of U.S. foreign policy through J. Alsop's articles.

In our space age, in spite of progress in reaching other planets, men still have much to do to be able to communicate between themselves on earth.

V. NGUYEN,
Paris.

Snooping

Secretary Froehke's justification of the military's surveillance of the civilian population, in your edition of March 3, stops even the apologetic in his tracks! Is military protection in "an area of civil disturbance" now a foregone conclusion? Perhaps our only out is for each American citizen immediately to declare his candidacy for federal, state, or public office, and thereby exempt himself from the eye of Big Brother.

FREDRICK B. LAND,
Brussels.

'My Country...'

In his article "The Enduring Illusions" (March 1), Mr. James Reston writes: "G.K. Chesterton rejected Stephen Decatur's slogan 'My country right or wrong' because he thought it was like saying, 'My mother drunk or

sober.' May I remind your readers those included who like myself agree with the gist of Mr. Reston's arguments, that Admiral Decatur in his famous toast didn't say this in a cynical mood. The phrase, 'My country, right or wrong,' which is so widely circulating to the harm of our political image, is torn out of the context of an appeal with an unmistakably patriotic accent. In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be right, but our country 'right or wrong.' Consistently Chesterton's paraphrase ought to read: 'My mother! May she always behave nicely; however, drunk or sober, my mother.'

OTTO REINER,
Hamburg.

The Poets' Corner

Who is this man Ginsberg who disputed the National Book Award for poetry (NYT, March 4)? As a poet he is regarded as a punk among poets. As a man he is responsible for wrecking a generation by advocating the use of noxious drugs. I had the misfortune to meet Ginsberg in Tangier in 1961. I was suffering from Berg's disease at the time and his advice to me was to jump off the Eiffel Tower—not to go out with a whimper but a bang! As for Gregory Corso, whom I have been associated with for many years: most of his poetry is unintelligible. He is a rambunctious sponge and the title of his book, "Elegiac Follies," suggests destroying the Elegy—a great form of poetry. I suggest he sells trees rather than Elegies.

SINCLAIR BEILES
(Ingrid Jonker Prize-winner for Poetry, 1970).
Paris.

Opus Dei

An article entitled "Spanish Lawyer Calls on Regime to Resign" (NYT, Feb. 18) makes two references to Opus Dei which are a bit off the mark.

Opus Dei has no political role whatever in any cabinet, nor has it any political "sympathizers," since it is—as you rightly point out—a lay association, but with strictly spiritual aims. Its sole preoccupation is to provide a spiritual help for its associates, encouraging them to lead a life inspired by the Gospel, taking care not to let the secular life interfere in their political, social or cultural options in which they enjoy the same freedom as any Christian citizen.

Knowing Opus Dei as I do, I feel I have the duty to clear up this point.

BRIAN O'ROURKE,
Paris.

Inside the Walls

Then, I could see little or nothing over the 15-foot-high walls that surrounded the small courtyard of my house, and the frustration gave way to a more personal feeling of apprehension—fear even—at what the cataclysmic Cultural Revolution might mean for my own fate. Even in harsh confinement I could feel the jarring impact

of this feeling of frustration increased a million-fold during the two years I was held prisoner in that same house, held in close solitary confinement in a small room on the ground floor, with men of the Public Security Bureau camping in my dining room, keeping a 24-hour watch on me.

In this historic square I lived, too, all the other leaders involved in the nationwide storm that was the Cultural Revolution. President Liu Shao-chi, Mao's "arch-enemy," was presumably living in his house in the compound known as Chung Nan Hai (Central South Lake) although he was probably under some form of house restraint.

As the swallows swooped across the high gray battlements of the Forbidden City wall, I would have given a lot to see what they had seen, to have been where they had been.

This feeling of frustration increased a million-fold during the two years I was held prisoner in that same house, held in close solitary confinement in a small room on the ground floor, with men of the Public Security Bureau camping in my dining room, keeping a 24-hour watch on me.

Crisis Deemed Certain The Road to Europe

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS.—"It is going better than it seems, but we shall have to have our crisis."

That is the way the negotiations to bring Britain into the European Economic Community look from here. The comment comes from one insider; it could have come from many.

For the mood among the six members of the EEC is more optimistic than many of the newspaper headlines. What remains behind the figures is an ultimate political doubt, one that may be resolvable only at the highest level. Thus the talk of future crisis.

The symbols of progress tend to seem detailed and obscure to outsiders, certainly to most Americans. But they are the key to what is, after all, a great enterprise—a negotiation that really may decide the fate of the postwar experiment in European unity.

New Zealand is one subject on which the British are highly sensitive. They require some consideration for the relative handling of dairy farmers in those distant islands who depend on selling butter to Britain. The six do not like the idea of preferences for farmers outside the community, but it appears now that they—including the French—are ready to make a meaningful gesture to New Zealand.

The British government, for its part, has already begun to shift from its established agricultural subsidy system to the community's protective mechanism of border levies on food imports. Britain is also prepared to accept the community's view that food prices should rise over a five-year period to the higher Continental level.

A Concession

The six insist that from the day of entry, Britain must give preference to sources within the community in buying food abroad. But they have agreed on an important concession to British and world opinion: to take steps, as a community, to cushion the impact on major food suppliers in the United States and elsewhere of seeing their British markets decline.

Perhaps most interesting in this list of steps toward agreement, is implicit British acceptance of the idea that sterling's role as a reserve currency will have to fade away once Britain is in the community. Labor party spokesmen have said as much; the Conservative government agrees.

The six, led by the French, will pose further detailed questions in the monetary field. They will want to consider how the transition in sterling's role will affect the pound's place in world reserves. But it is a vital first step for the British to have abandoned the illusion that sterling has anything to do with these negotiations.

The issue that contains the seeds of trouble is the rate of Britain's transition to the system of financing the community. That system requires each member to pay over to the center all the

levies it collects on food imports, and customs duties on manufactured products.

Because Britain is such a big importer, she fears her payments would be disproportionate—and would be an immediate, dangerous drain on her balance of payments. Accordingly, the British have proposed that in the first year after admission they pay no more than 3 percent of the total community budget, with the contribution rising slowly thereafter.

It was this offer that led President Pompidou to remark that British negotiators were still in the humor stage. The six as a whole find it hard to believe that Britain means that 3 percent. In London everyone insists it is meant very seriously indeed.

The danger is that, on both sides, the 3 percent may assume too much political significance. The British may see the community's willingness to accept a figure of that low order as the real test of the desire to bring Britain in without imposing crushing burdens on her. The French may think that asking for a 3 percent limit shows a fear of political backsliding. Britain shows, in short, a lack of British will to be a real community member.

The Real Outlook

Now in fact the political problems in Britain are probably no so great as some, including myself, have thought. The anti-union leaders have been talking a big and Harold Wilson has given them a wink. But in the end, those who know him best believe, Mr. Wilson is likely to walk into the lobby in favor of joining Europe. That means a majority of Labor MPs will probably vote with the government assuring approval by a large margin.

"We could settle it all in a day," one participant in the negotiations said recently. But that can happen only if the mutual suspicions focused on this stubborn figure of 3 percent can be dispelled. The British will have to be convinced that the French are not trying to do them in, the French that the British are not seeking special treatment for weakness.

For all these reasons, it may come eventually to a meeting between Prime Minister Heath and President Pompidou. Then those who dream of a stronger Europe can only hope that the stubborn, proud Englishman and the suave Frenchman who likes to bargain will somehow understand each other.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

In the Forbidden City

By Anthony Grey

LONDON.—Mao Tse-tung and I were neighbors in Peking. From the flat roof of my house I could look out over the willow-fringed moat surrounding the Forbidden City to the curved, golden-tiled rooftops of the pavilions of China's former emperors.

Sometimes, in the warm summer evenings of my first four months as a correspondent in Peking, I would stand watching the swallows dipping and wheeling above those golden roofs, wondering what they saw. For amid the complex of traditional Chinese palaces, pavilions and houses at the heart of what used to be called the Celestial Kingdom, lived then, and presumably lives now, the legendary figure of Mao.

In this historic square I lived, too, all the other leaders involved in the nationwide storm that was the Cultural Revolution. President Liu Shao-chi, Mao's "arch-enemy," was presumably living in his house in the compound known as Chung Nan Hai (Central South Lake) although he was probably under some form of house restraint.

As the swallows swooped across the high gray battlements of the Forbidden City wall, I would have given a lot to see what they had seen, to have been where they had been.

This feeling of frustration increased a million-fold during the two years I was held prisoner in that same house, held in close solitary confinement in a small room on the ground floor, with men of the Public Security Bureau camping in my dining room, keeping a 24-hour watch on me.

filled with the din of demonstration columns going by outside. Above the courtyard wall on the street side I watched the tips of bamboo flagpoles bearing the enormous red banners of Communism move jerkily past. Drums and symbols clanked, gongs echoed and the shouts and screams of the Chinese marchers condemned, invariably, Mao's opponents, American imperialism and Soviet revisionism in an unchanging sequence of slogans.

At night I sat in one small bare room—bare except for the basic furniture of bed, table, chair and garish, black-painted Chinese-character slogans that had been daubed on every square foot of wall by Red Guards. For two years these slogans, portraits of Mao and posters condemning me and British imperialism remained on the walls along with dolphins and splashes of black paint, glue and paste—a petrified tribute to the minutes of violence in which 200 frenzied Red Guards rampaged through my house in the heat of an August night in 1967.

On Oct. 1, National Day, I heard the thin quavering voice of Marshal Lin Biao, Mao's chosen disciple and successor if he survives him, coming into my "cell." He was speaking from the Gate of Heavenly Peace only a few hundred yards from my house and his amplified voice carried clearly over the rooftops. On Oct. 1, 1967, 1968 and 1969 I heard what to a Westerner is

a rather nasal sing-song voice intone a 20-minute speech frequently engulfed by roars and abrupt chants of "Mao chu shi wan sui! Mao chu shi wan sui! (Long live Chairman Mao!). Mao was standing beside Lin Biao but I missed the godlike silence.

I was allowed Chinese propaganda material and could see there was little hope of my being released. I was a hostage to Chinese Communist "news workers" who had been imprisoned in the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong during rioting in the summer of 1967.

Through no fault of my own I was the first victim in what has since become a modern epidemic of hostage-taking.

How does a hostage survive alone? I have been asked many times and have been able to reply only that each man finds his own way. Find his own way of facing up to himself alone if he would never be required to do in a normal, comfortable sheltered, crowded life.

The other side of the question how liberal governments should deal with hostage takers, is an imponderable dilemma. This modern phenomenon throws into relief the basic conflict in life—the attempt to reconcile the requirements of impersonal government and the individual's freedom. There is no short, easy answer.

Anthony Grey, who was a Reuters correspondent in Peking, was held there under house arrest for more than two years.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 6, 1896

ST. PETERSBURG.—A solution to the grave situation in Italy was given to me here today by a personage who has the warmest interest in the country: "I have no hesitation in saying," he remarked, "that the whole world would approve at the present moment if King Humbert were to boldly state that his Ministers made a mistake into which he himself was drawn and that he has now decided in the interests of the country to evacuate Abyssinia. The retirement of Signor Crispi gives an easy opening for such a course."

Fifty Years Ago

March 6, 1921

LONDON.—At a meeting of the anti-Partition League in Dublin, a resolution was adopted deprecating any attempt to bring the Government of Ireland Act into operation in the south of Ireland in the present condition of the country, as such a course would be likely to accentuate the present trouble and to retard a permanent settlement. At the same time as the meeting, an attack was made with bombs and guns on a convoy of prisoners.

مركز الامم المتحدة

Resentful Against the Establishment

Israel's Oriental Jews on March

By Jonathan C. Randal

JERUSALEM, March 5 (UPI).—Five hundred Oriental Jews Wednesday defied a police ban in a relatively peaceful demonstration against the arrest of a young man, a member of the Black Panthers, a group of young men who call themselves the "Black Panthers."

The local "Panthers" have nothing to do with the Huey Newton group of the United States save for their name. They are a group of young men who are angry with their respective governments.

The local "Panthers" are not black, but brown, the children of Jews who came to Israel from Arab lands. They are angry with the government's policy of discrimination against them.

The immediate cause of their protest was a demonstration outside the Jerusalem city hall for the arrest of a young man, a member of the Black Panthers, a group of young men who call themselves the "Black Panthers."

Under Israeli law, calling a demonstration without a permit is an illegal offense. The "Panthers" requested a permit for their demonstration, but it was refused.

The demonstration was peaceful. The police raised fears of disturbing the public peace.

Matpen which deserves the credit or blame for stirring up the "Panthers" than foreign students—mainly Americans—studying at Jerusalem's Hebrew University. Together with pot and long hair, the foreigners have brought with them a sense of social justice—and a disdain for hypocrisy—which is not entirely welcomed by the establishment.

The problem has been with the Jews since the mass immigration of Oriental Jews in the early 1950s. Violence between European and Oriental communities reached crisis proportions in 1961, although the authorities liked to pretend that the problem was decreasing as the Oriental Jews

found an increasingly large place in society over the years.

"The minute there is peace in this country, we're going to have to switch our priorities," a city hall worker said.

For Matpen, which has nimbly jumped on the "Panther" bandwagon, the government may have to act before that far-off day. In a pamphlet handed out at the demonstration, Matpen asked, "Is it only permissible to demonstrate on behalf of Soviet Jewry?" and then quoted a "Panther" handout which asked "Are members of Golda Meir's community (meaning European Jews) the only ones allowed to demonstrate?"



CAGING MANEUVER—Israeli policemen closing in on one of the local "Black Panthers" in Jerusalem Thursday.

Brazil Prohibits Rights Unit From Probing Use of Torture

By Dan Griffin

WASHINGTON, March 5 (UPI).—The government of Brazil has refused to let the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, a unit of the Organization of American States, enter the country to investigate charges that political prisoners are being tortured there.

At the same time, new reports of torture continue to filter out of Brazil, where urban guerrillas have forced the release of 130 prisoners by the government in exchange for the safe return of four kidnapped foreign diplomats.

In a significant development, Brazil's Roman Catholic bishops recently hardened their stand on the issue, saying for the first time that torture does exist in Brazil.

Other Israelis, however, are frankly worried by the "ideological" demands of the "Panthers" and are quick to blame the trouble on Matpen, a tiny Marxist splinter group which is the most vocal advocate of new left politics in Israel. Committed to "multiracial" democratic society for an Israel incorporated with its Arab neighbors, Matpen has fewer than 100 members, but its espousal of members' militant relations with el-Fatah and the Popular Liberation Front Arab guerrilla movements.

A member of the Matpen Central Committee, El'm Haghighi, was arrested Tuesday along with the dozen "Panthers" that the authorities have hinted that Matpen has been behind the "Panthers" since the beginning.

British Postmen Vote on Return

LONDON, March 5 (AP).

First results in a nationwide ballot by Britain's striking 200,000 mailmen today indicated a return to work in response to their leader's call to end the 45-day strike.

However, militants in south-east London, making up 480 of the Union of Postal Workers 1,100 branches, urged that the strike continue.

Union leaders appealed to the mailmen to go back even without immediate settlement of the 15 percent pay raise that led to the post office's first nationwide strike. The post office has countered with a 9 percent rise. Balloting is expected to last through the weekend and Monday would be the earliest date for a mass return to work, but some post office workers already have been filtering back.

On a Beer Bet, 2 Vanish Into East Germany

FULD, West Germany, March 5 (AP).

Two West Germans have been missing for more than a week after crossing into East Germany to win a bet that they could buy beer there and bring it back. West German customs officials reported yesterday.

Queries have not been answered by East Germany, the customs service said.

A spokesman said Edgar Kolb, 30, and Toni Poertner, 33, climbed a red-and-white pole marking the border about 13 miles east of Fulda after a friend promised to pay them 50 marks (\$13.60) for each bottle of East German beer they brought back. The friend said Communist guards seized the two and led them away when they reached the east side of the border.

The wager was made a week ago while the three were celebrating the final day of the pre-Lenten carnival.

Athens' Foes Name 2,000 as Collaborators

4 Underground Units Compile 'Blacklist'

ATHENS, March 5 (NYT).—Four underground organizations have compiled what they describe as a blacklist of about 2,000 Greeks who are termed collaborators with the ruling military junta.

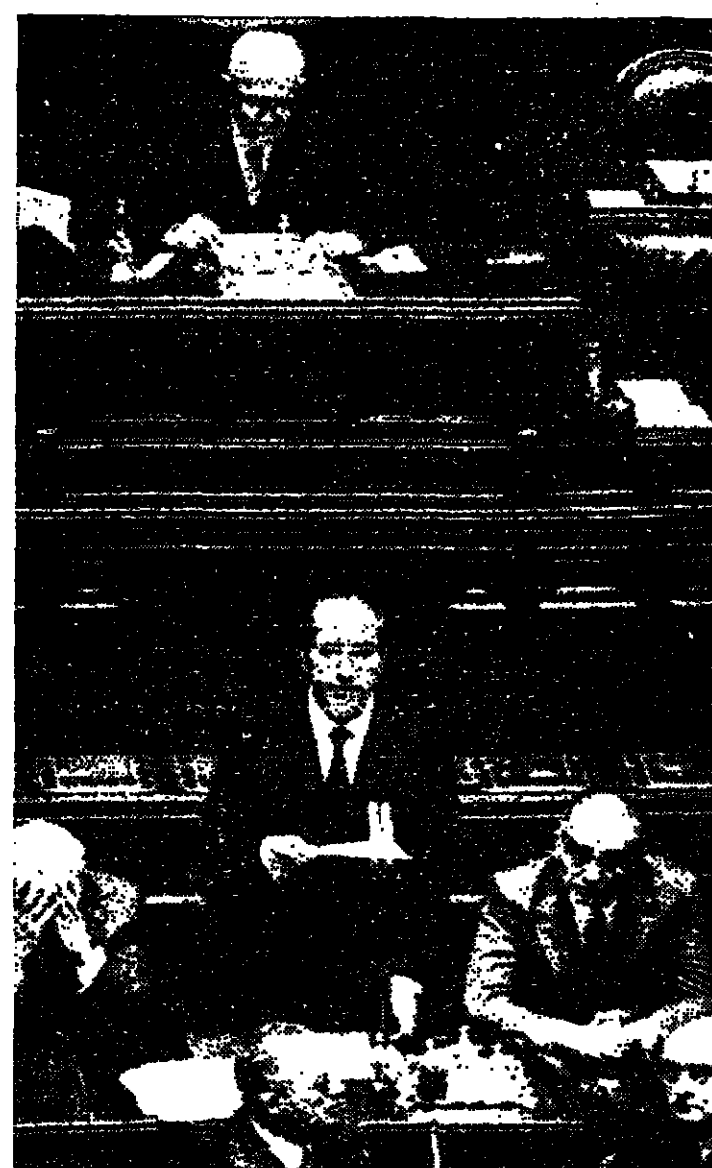
An announcement of the action was received this week by foreign correspondents here in an envelope bearing a Paris postmark. It said, "About 2,000 Greeks who collaborate with the junta have received from inside Greece this E.A.S. visiting card."

E.A.S. are initials for the Greek National Resistance Council, set up in London last month by representatives of the four organizations.

The "visiting card" said that one of the aims of the council was to bring to justice all those who committed crimes against the nation and those who collaborated with the junta.

The four underground organizations are:

- The leftist Patriotic Front led by Mikos Theodorakis, the composer, who has dissociated himself from the Moscow-oriented faction of the Greek Communists. More than 200 members of the front are serving prison terms for anti-regime activities.
- The Democratic Defense, a militant liberal organization with more than 60 members serving long jail terms for propaganda and bombing against the Greek regime. The group is represented abroad by George Mylonas, a former minister, who escaped in 1969 by yacht from an Aegean island to which he had been exiled.
- The Defenders of Liberty, a group of ousted army officers represented abroad by Demetrios Oropoulos, a former Greek officer who lives in London.
- The Free Greeks, a group of ousted rightist officers, who had helped King Constantine in his abortive last-regime coup in December, 1967. Most of these approximately 50 officers are living in exile in remote villages. The Greek regime has promised to free them next month.



FOR THE GOVERNMENT—Italian Premier Emilio Colombo (center) addressing the Chamber of Deputies.

Center-Left Coalition Wins Test Vote in Italian Senate

ROME, March 5 (AP).—Premier Emilio Colombo averted a government crisis tonight by winning a vote of confidence in the Italian Senate.

The vote gave the premier full parliamentary backing for his plan to reshuffle his center-left cabinet slightly instead of resigning in the wake of a defection by the smallest party in his coalition.

The lower house, the Chamber of Deputies, had given Mr. Colombo a vote of confidence yesterday.

3 Parties Unite

Mr. Colombo won the Senate test by a vote of 167 to 111. The required majority was 140.

As in the Chamber of Deputies, the three remaining parties in the coalition backed Mr. Colombo. They are Mr. Colombo's own Christian Democrats, the

Venezuelan Boy's Kidnappers Seized; \$900,000 Is Recovered

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 5 (Reuters).—Police today arrested the kidnappers of 13-year-old schoolboy Leon Jacobo Tauriel and recovered the \$900,000 ransom handed over by his millionaire father two days ago.

Twelve men were under arrest following early morning raids in the capital and at Maracay, 75 miles to the west.

The last of the guerrillas was picked up as he strolled through the center of Caracas. Officials refused to give any details of the investigation.

The boy, kidnapped for the second time in 14 months as he was being driven to school on Monday, was released yesterday.

West of Caracas

He was found bound and gagged at the foot of a cliff on the Pan American Highway an hour's drive to the west of Caracas near the town of Torar.

His kidnappers had apparently lowered him to the bottom of the cliff to enable them to

Japanese Police Again in Battle At Airport Site

NARITA, Japan, March 5 (Reuters).—Die-hard students and farmers pledged a last-ditch stand in tunnels today after 3,000 riot police smashed their way through the barricades of protesters against Tokyo's second airport.

One after another, makeshift barbed-wire fortresses manned by hundreds of protesting farmers and leftist students collapsed under the weight of the dawn attack.

At least 127 policemen and airport officials were injured as the skirmishing continued through this morning and into late afternoon, when the authorities ordered the police to withdraw.

When the police and supporting bulldozers, water cannon and cranes pulled back from the battleground of trenches and barbed wire, they had overrun three of the seven fortresses and arrested 65 of the defenders.

In tunnels beneath two of the captured forts, small groups this afternoon threatened to continue the struggle to the last. Through voice communication pipes to the surface, a spokesman said they had enough food stored to continue the struggle for a month, and wells has been dug to provide fresh water.

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Ukrainians to Die For War Crimes

MOSCOW, March 5 (UPI).—Six Ukrainians have been ordered shot for crimes against the Soviet people during World War II, Tass said today.

The official news agency said the six, all former policemen, voluntarily collaborated with the Nazis. They "participated in the shooting of prisoners of war, killed women and old men and helped the fascists drive the Soviet people to Germany [for slave labor]." Tass said.

About 300 witnesses testified during the six-week open trial in the Ukrainian town of Volynsk. Tass said, and the guilt of the "traitors to the motherland" was "fully proved."

Obituaries

Allan Nevins, 80, Historian; Twice Won Pulitzer Prize

MENLO PARK, Calif., March 5 (UPI).—Allan Nevins, 80, Pulitzer Prize-winning biographer, journalist and historian, died today at a nursing home after a long illness.

He suffered a stroke in 1967. By his own evaluation, Mr. Nevins's most noteworthy books were the lives of John Charles Fremont, Grover Cleveland and Hamilton Fish. His Cleveland and Fish biographies won Pulitzer Prizes in 1923 and 1928.

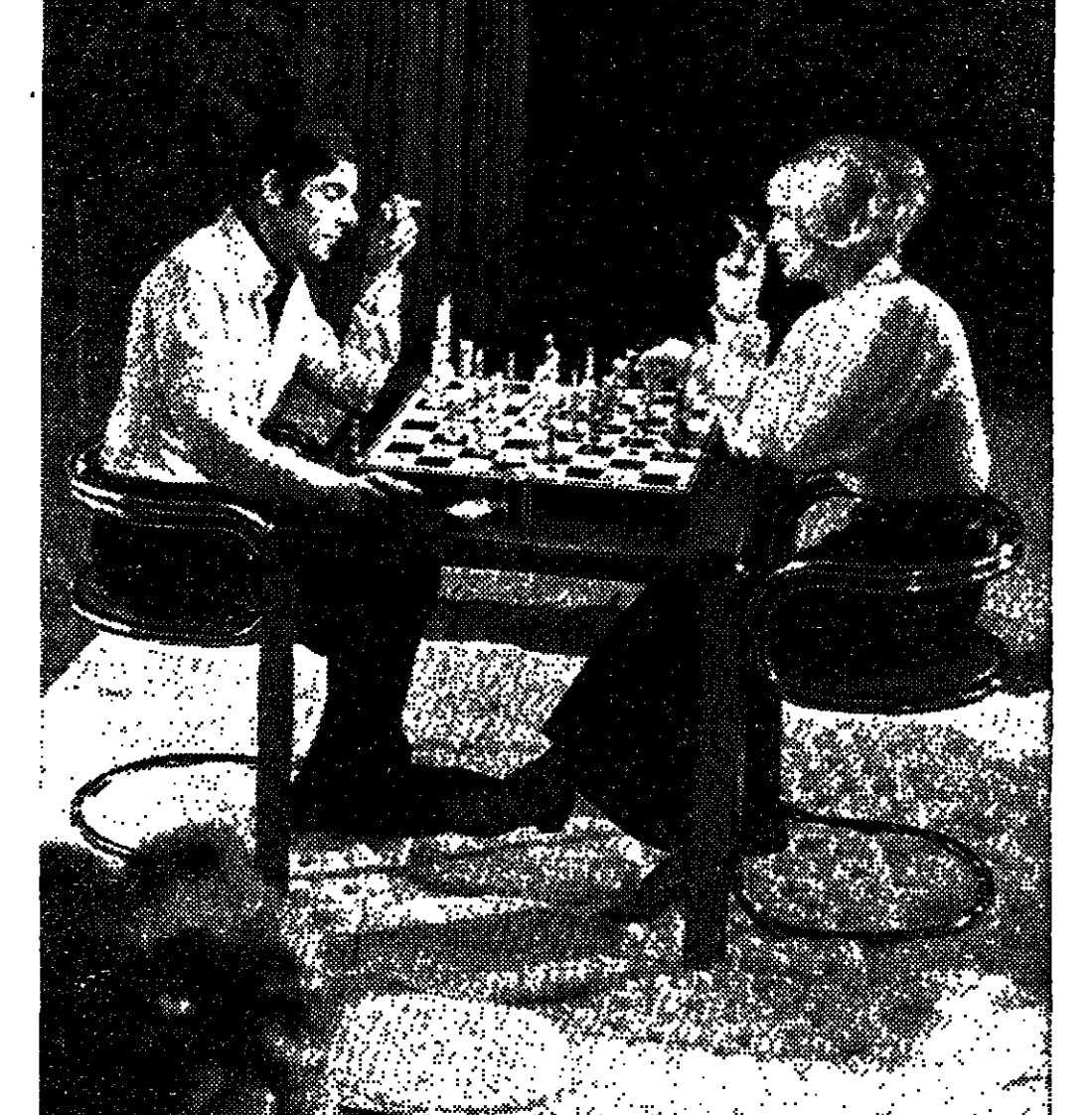
He also wrote "Ordeal of the Union," "The Emergency of Lincoln" and "The War for the Union."

Born May 30, 1890, at Camp Point, Ill., Mr. Nevins received his bachelor's degree from the University of Illinois and his master's degree at the same institution in 1913. He received his doctorate from Oxford University in 1914. He also held honorary degrees from 28 institutions.

He was a professor of American history at Cornell in 1927 and 1928 and at Columbia University from 1928 to 1958, when he was named professor emeritus and the school's Allan Nevins chair of American history was founded.

Since 1958 he had been a senior associate at the Huntington Library at San Marino, Calif., until he entered the Sharon Heights Convalescent Hospital in Menlo Park in June of 1970. He suffered a stroke in 1967.

Mr. Nevins was an editorial writer for the New York Post from 1913 to 1923, literary editor of the New York Sun in 1924 and



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St. George's Anglican Church, 7, Rue Auguste-Vaquerie (16). Tel: 727-22-51. Sunday Masses 8:30 & 10:30 (sing).

BELGIUM-BRUSSELS

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 8, Rue Charles-Bernard. Sunday School 9:45 a.m. Church 11 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.

GERMANY-FRANKFURT

St. Mary's R.C. Masses in Oberursel Sat. 5 a.m. Sun. 11 a.m. Cat. 10 a.m. In Frankfurt Dom. 12:30 p.m. Fr. St. An. der Halle St. Oberursel. Fr. 5:57.

GERMANY-MUNICH

The English-Language Baptist Church of Munich on Roisstr. 9 has S.S. at 11:45 and Worship 12:45. Inform. Tel: 535334, Pastor R. W. Terry.

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Sunday School: 10:30 & 11:30

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Dr. J. F. Phillips, Organist

(interdenominational)

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Worship & Sunday School: 10:30

SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON (10:45)

Rev. Dr. S. L. Riddle, D.D., Dean

Choir: M. M. Brown, Organist

A warm welcome to all visitors.

Interdenominational invited.

ART IN LONDON

Notables and Newcomers

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, March 5.—Another swathe of styles is to be seen this week around the London galleries. At the Kaplan Gallery, 6 Duke Street, St. James's, is an exhibition of paintings by Louis Braquaval, 1884-1919. Born in Lille, he made a rich marriage, acquiring a sympathetic father-in-law who gave him a sufficient allowance for him to follow his artistic bent.

Among Braquaval's friends were Boudin and Degas, both of whom influenced him in the best possible way. His paintings, mostly of modest size, are absolutely in the French Impressionist tradition. His handling of skies is especially adept—some of the most beautiful of his works being the harvest landscapes with cloudy skies. Rural themes—the farmsteads and country roads of

Italian and Brazilian artists share the honors at the Brian Galleries, 57 Rochester Place, W.2. Italian Ugo Sissa trained as an architect and film set designer as well as being a "pure" and chiefly abstract painter. This is his first British exhibition, though his work is much collected in Italy and the United States. He has worked in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass., and the Philadelphia Museum of Art, as well as the Galleria d'Arte Moderna, Venice.

Wega Nery, who signs her work with her first name only, is a Brazilian who again paints in abstract style, in what might be termed "organic abstraction."

Detail from "St. Valéry: La Ferme au Cap," by Louis Braquaval at Kaplan Gallery.

a kind of tangle of tropical vegetation and bright light: a cloudburst of castles in the air. Already very well-known in her own country, and much shown in the other South American states, this is her first London exhibition. Two excellent firsts, in effect, which maintain the reputable standards of this most reputable gallery.

At the Alwin Gallery, 56 Brook Street, W.1, are teamed the paintings of Hungarian-born Dody Strasser and the sculpture of Nadia Sent, a British designer of Russian parentage.

Since her first one-man two years ago, Dody Strasser has lightened her palette, and loosened her compositions, so that they now assume a much greater freedom of color and perspective. They are still imaginary landscapes—the play of light on water in particular, and glimmerings of light seen from shaded and wooded places—but there is now a considerable raising of the spirits about them.

Originally an industrial designer, Nadia Sent works in bronze in abstracted figuration.

The name Barbarigo has been famous in Venetian art circles for some four hundred years. The latest of that name, Ida Barbarigo, is having her first London exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery, 30 Davies Street, W.1. Her total obsession with chairs is apparent. The chair, it must be understood, not just as an article convenient for resting the tired self, but as a philosophical and metaphysical symbol of the self, an extension of the personality, an expression of personal identity.

"Ida Barbarigo," as M. Jean Bourret remarks in a concise exhibition introduction, "is not a simple woman; she is a sorrowful human being with problems." And he goes on to say

that she is fortunate in being a painter, and thus able to attempt to solve her problems through her art. I would add that by making these heroic attempts for herself, she goes a long way towards making the human condition bearable to others.

Around the Galleries in Rome

Francalancia, Oils From 1922-64. Senior. Via del Babuino 114, to March 15.

The landscapes and Roman cityscapes by Riccardo Francalancia (1886-1965) are muted and beautiful. In Umbria, a dusky sky hovering over field and pasture, soft brown earth and mountains and villages are painted artlessly and with a slow passion. In Rome, orange-pink houses, parks, monuments—even cars—are considered just as carefully and with a rare simplicity. There are no spectacular blue Italian skies above, all is still and peaceful. Francalancia was, despite his trust and steadiness,

Brussels

George Grosz and Three Sculptors

By Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS.—Sculpture has taken over the Palais des Beaux Arts in Brussels with Dodeigne's druid-like, bowed figures, Casella's crisp assembly-line skulls and sound-emitting structures by the Baschet brothers. And, in the midst of them all are a riot of George Grosz drawings, mordant, dour and disturbing.

These works by Grosz were, for the most part, done before he left Europe to settle in the States and are on loan from the immediate family. The exhibition is sponsored by the New York Museum of Modern Art.

Grosz's downbeat outlook developed even prior to World War I. A street battle scene, dated 1912, is like some moment of horror straight from the silent screen, a messy jumble of bodies and twisted limbs, dominated by raised arms wielding clubs.

Rampant violence is a recur-

rent theme with a Christ on the cross in gas mask and army boots, red flames and falling buildings, people running pell-mell through rubble in apocalyptic terror, a ghastly butcher's shop, splattered with blood and hung with human carcasses. Grosz's cold vision of competitors at play in caricatures of café night life, where the men are pork-faced, the women feline, is an angry protest against greed and lust.

Even the calmer, more posed portraits bear outward witness to that inner latent hysteria. Dider so skillfully emphasized in sitters of another century. Only the old and the war cripples—and New Yorkers, in one drawing—get gentler treatment from Grosz. The effect is of an unlovely world unlovingly viewed by an artist who pitted all his craft and skill and creativity in passionate array against cruelty and viciousness.

Belonging to a totally differ-

ent, more submissive world of sculptor Dodeigne's big, prehistoric gray figures, stippled with white rock crystal stain. They crouch with bowed heads, hands clasped; arms hanging close or clutching the body. Featureless heads, limbs still buried in the mass, sorrowing figure of any era. Some have a suggestion of the animal about the in the peculiar crouch or shaggy thighs. A series of supple, twisting torsos, worked in beetle copper, called "Movement," came Dodeigne's almost obsessive feeling for the writhing sinuosity of the human body, its tendency to turn inward on itself.

Unmistakably of the machine era, Pietro Casella's heads are smooth, polished, layered and tooled into abstract skulls standing on plain packing crates, raw wood setting off carefully tailored sculpture. Casella makes a neat comment on the organization man in his group of faintly simian skulls, composed into a committee-room circle. He calls it "Council."

Impromptu music for viewing is provided by the curious and or the bold visitor "playing" on the Baschet sculptures. These works are vast reflectors like radar antennas, backed by a sunburst of steel spikes; assemblages of metal and chrome that can emit a range of sounds when struck by the baton attached to them. The tones the noise is harmonious, even poetic. But when troops of schoolboys run loose among them, even hardened attendants leap for their earplugs.

Drawings by George Grosz, to March 17; Sculpture by Dodeigne, Casella, the Baschets, to March 14; Palais des Beaux Arts, Brussels, noon to 8 p.m. weekdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekends.

Edith Schloss, (American Academy in Rome, Via A. Masina 5, Rome, to March 26).

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JPK 00150

U.S. Jobless Rate Eased In February

But Number of Jobs Available Also Down

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, March 5 (AP)—The U.S. unemployment rate eased last month to 5.4 from 5.6 percent in January—the second straight monthly decline—and a pleasant surprise for administration economists, who had warned of some possible further increase from the nine-year peak of 8.2 percent in December.

The monthly employment report issued today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics had its usual side, however.

While the jobless total fell 188,000 after seasonal adjustment, employment also dropped. There were 225,000 fewer jobs than in January on an adjusted basis and 225,000 fewer than a year ago.

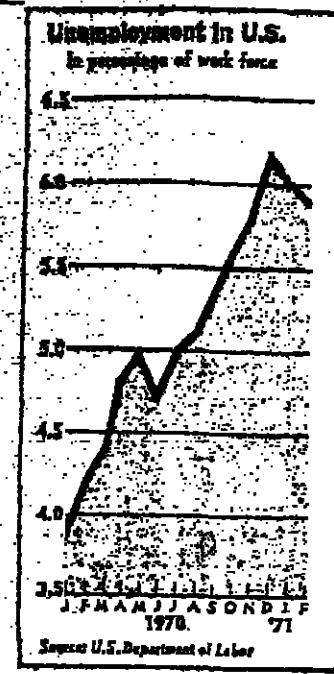
The average work week also declined by 0.2 hour, largely offsetting the effect of a penny increase in hourly wages (to \$3.34).

Where it rose

Unemployment continued to rise among professional and technical workers and there was no improvement among blacks.

The impact of declining jobs and a shrinking work force was dramatically shown in unofficial statistics kept by Prof. Alfred P. Tele. director of Georgetown University's income maintenance project.

He attempts to measure the "economically discouraged" workers—



those who would be working or looking for work in good times but who give up the job hunt altogether during a recession. These workers are not included in the government's jobless figure.

Instead of declining, Prof. Tele's adjusted unemployment rate soared from 5 to 6.5 percent in February as the number of these "hidden" unemployed rose from less than 100,000 to 678,000.

Harold Goldstein, Assistant Commissioner of Labor Statistics, called the February performance a "mixed" picture.

Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson hailed the second straight decline in the unemployment rate as "an additional indication... that the economy is moving in a favorable direction." He made no mention of the decline in jobs or the work week.

U.S. Adjusts Wholesale Index Upward

Price Increase Set High in February

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Labor Department revised its figures today to show that the rise in the wholesale price index last month set a two-year high when adjusted for seasonal variations and a 17 1/2-year high on a raw basis.

The seasonally adjusted increase was 0.7 percent, the fastest monthly rate of gain since March 1969, officials said. The preliminary estimate had put the increase at 0.6 percent.

The unadjusted increase, the steepest since July 1953, was 0.9 percent against the estimated 0.8 percent.

In January, the index rose 0.5 percent on an adjusted basis and 0.7 percent unadjusted.

Index Rises

The February changes brought the unadjusted index to 112.8 percent of its 1957 base.

The rise in both indices was concentrated in the agricultural sector, with industrial commodities rising at a relatively subdued rate.

The seasonally adjusted industrial commodities index advanced 0.1 percent against a 0.3 percent January increase. The unadjusted industrial index climbed 0.3 percent compared with 0.4 percent in January.

The most important advance among industrial commodities was for lumber and wood products, which had been experiencing an extended period of decline, while other gains in the sector were moderate and scattered, department officials noted.

Some Good News

Most economists regard the seasonally adjusted industrial commodities index as a key indicator of inflation, and the slow-down to a 0.1 percent rate of increase last month was judged as good news by officials.

The seasonally adjusted rise in farm products accelerated to 4.1 percent from 1 percent the month previous, and the crude farm increase rate spurred 4.5 percent against a 1.7 percent gain in January.

Processed foods and feeds rose 1.4 percent, adjusted, against 0.5 percent in January and an unadjusted 1.3 percent against 1 percent.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Higher German Inflation Feared

West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller said the domestic cost-of-living index may rise by 4 percent this year if wages continue to rise at their present rate. But he said that labor leaders seem to have accepted the government's argument that wage settlements exceeding 7 or 8 percent as envisaged in his ministry's guidelines would damage the entire economy. Norbert Klöten, chairman of the government's council of economic advisers, said the goal of keeping the cost-of-living rise to 3 percent this year can no longer be achieved.

Yugoslav Deficit Not Narrowing

Yugoslavia's balance of payments does not show any signs of improving despite the Jan. 23 devaluation of the dinar, according to Ivo Perasin, governor of the Yugoslav National Bank. He said that export trends in February were worse than in January and that "negative tendencies" in imports are continuing. The 17 percent devaluation, he noted, had been aimed at spurring exports and reducing imports to narrow the deficit in the balance of payments as well as to promote economic development.

Le Nickel Acquisition Approved

Shareholders of Sté. Le Nickel have approved the previously announced acquisition of 94 percent of the capital of Cie. de Mokta through an exchange of shares. The Nickel-Penaroya group

ACIP-Shell Gas Find in Adriatic

AGIP, a subsidiary of Entente Nazionale Idrocarburi, the state hydrocarbons agency, reports a small but commercial natural gas find in the Adriatic Sea near Porto San Glogio. The find is in a tract 51 percent controlled by AGIP and 49 percent held by Shell.

TWA Pilots Aim to Try Harder

Pilots of Trans World Airlines have become so concerned about the carrier's financial condition that they have voluntarily embarked on a campaign aimed at helping management to restore the company's earning power. The program at the pilots' union calls for an increase in the level of pilot performance "from 100 percent to 110 percent," avoidance of extreme styles of personal appearance so as not to offend potential customers, and a 325-a-month contribution by every pilot, along with \$15-a-month from each flight engineer to purchase first class tickets for "certain influential prospects." The pilots also were instructed to use their ingenuity—in addition to mechanical aids—to cut flight times and avoid bad weather, thereby saving the company money and increasing passenger safety and comfort.

SEC Finds Occidental Data False

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT).—The Securities & Exchange Commission yesterday charged Occidental Petroleum Corp. and its chairman, Armand Hammer, with having issued "false and misleading" earnings reports and statements in violation of the anti-fraud provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Occidental's stock has been very active in recent years. It

trouled said it had consented to the SEC injunction.

Dr. Hammer stated: "According to our stipulation with the SEC, Occidental and I, in consenting to the injunction, do not concede that we have violated any regulation of the SEC or any rule of law whatsoever or any proper accounting practices."

The SEC complaint, which seeks to enjoin the company from future violations, charges that Occidental improperly recognized profits from various transactions and issued to the public and to shareholders reports that overstated profits earned in various periods.

The SEC accused Occidental of having structured certain financial transactions to take on the appearance of land sales and of having improperly recorded profits from these transactions.

These transactions involved 15.6 percent of the company's net income in the June 1970 quarter, 23.1 percent in the March 1970 quarter, 11.5 percent in the December 1969 quarter, 28.5 percent in the September 1969 quarter, and 13.3 percent in the June 1969 quarter.

The SEC also alleged that Occidental and Dr. Hammer, a physician who has never practiced medicine for money but instead made fortunes in diverse fields such as Russian art, steel and oil, had made "false and misleading" statements about the volume of the company's crude oil production in Libya, estimates of 1970 coal production and profitability of the company in fiscal 1970.

Hammer Comments

Dr. Hammer commented: "We have voluntarily submitted many witnesses and all records of the company required by the SEC to demonstrate the propriety of our conduct which we believed then and believe now to be correct."



Armand Hammer

was the New York Stock Exchange's most active issue in 1968 and 1969 and the second most active issue in 1970.

Trading in Occidental was delayed today by an influx of orders but it opened sharply and closed at 18 3/8, down 1 5/8. In an action filed in federal district court here, the SEC said that the company had "materially changed the net income of Occidental reported to shareholders," in the quarters ended June and March 1970 and December, September and June 1969.

In Los Angeles, Occidental Pe-

Rockefeller Urges U.S. Trade With East

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, March 5 (NYT).—David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, called today for more U.S. trade with the Soviet and Chinese Communist blocs to replace the iron curtain with a "plate-glass curtain."

The U.S. banker conceded that "helping the people of the Eastern European Communist bloc countries to enter the era of mass automobile ownership or selling them computers will not solve the major problems that divide East and West."

But, Mr. Rockefeller told 220 European businessmen attending a Chase financial forum here, better communication and understanding through expanding trade were ingredients of world peace.

U.S. Lagging

Mr. Rockefeller noted that the United States had lagged far behind Europe and Japan in building commercial bridges to the Soviet bloc and mainland China. He welcomed the recent relaxation of some U.S. restrictions on trade with Peking and

discussing Communist societies, Mr. Rockefeller said that "a disenchantment with controlled government planning can be seen in countries like Poland and Yugoslavia."

A Time for Tact

"I believe that the time is right for foreign investors with tact and empathy to accelerate the flow of private investment to countries indicating a desire for greater economic liberty and political freedom," Mr. Rockefeller said.

During the forum discussions, Mr. Rockefeller also advocated new international deterrents to protectionism urging the European Economic Community to sponsor an international trade conference an agreement that would discourage one country from

shifting the burden of its protectionist policies onto others.

He cited the U.S. cotton textile quotas, which he said tended to benefit domestic U.S. mills at the expense of producers in Asia and Latin America.

At the same time, he observed, subsidized exports of U.S. cotton were generally depressing world market prices.

The size of the holdings emerged yesterday in Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.'s annual report, which stated it owned \$72 million of Penn Central bonds now valued at \$16 million.

Only \$89.5 million of the total, representing equipment trust certificates backed with railroad rolling stock, is in good standing.

Metropolitan is the world's second largest insurer after Prudential Insurance.

Among insurers, the Met is the second largest holder of Penn Central securities after Equitable Life Assurance Society, whose holdings total \$153.3 million, of which \$5.8 million in trust certificates is in good standing.

Equitable has shown a loss of \$118 million on the bonds that it may not recover for many years.

New York Life bought \$61.3 million in Penn Central securities but nearly \$36 million are in trust certificates in good standing.

Other Holdings

Other holdings made public include \$17.2 million for Aetna Life Insurance Co., \$13.9 million for Connecticut General, \$13.8 million for Connecticut Mutual, \$18.7 million for Massachusetts Mutual, \$9.2 million for Mutual Benefit, \$11 million for New England Mutual, \$11.8 million for Occidental Life and \$17.9 million for Penn Mutual.

However, Gilbert W. Fitzgugh, Met chairman, reached on vacation in the Bahamas, said he had "no doubt that we'll get paid 100 cents on the dollar... because we have the senior debentures."

Sharp N.Y. Rally Puts Dow on the Road to 900

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, March 5 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange ended the week with a bang today as the Dow Jones industrial average took another big jump and volume was the third highest in history.

Prices started upward right from the opening bell and remained strong throughout the entire session. Technicians noted that the Dow moved well away from the 800 support level and almost hit the 900 resistance mark by the close.

At the close, the Dow stood at 898, up 6.64 on top of a 8.97-point rise yesterday. The gain for the week was 19.17.

Near-Record Volume

Turnover amounted to 22.43 million shares, up from 17.35 million shares the previous day. The all-time record was set last month when 28.25 million shares changed hands in one session.

Both blue chips and special situations participated in the forward trend, as advances topped declines by a ratio of well over 2-to-1. The tape was three minutes late at the close with an influx of small orders run off at higher prices.

Institutions Active

Brokers pointed out that the advance begun in mid-November has apparently resumed following a "pause for readjustment." Profit-taking dried up, moreover, as many institutions stepped up their buying pace.

Fourteen of the 15 most-active stocks were on the upside, with only Occidental Petroleum—No. 1 on the list—down, by 1 5/8 to 18 3/8.

Other oil issues were mostly higher, with Getty the standout by adding 3 1/4 to 84 1/4. Gains of a point or more were posted by Atlantic Richfield, Mobil, Standard of Ohio, Standard of California and Marathon.

Electronics stocks were one of the strongest groups on the exchange. Motorola advanced 2 3/4 to 88 3/4, Texas Instruments tacked on 2 3/4 to 90 1/2, Bur-

roughly picked up 2 3/8 to 113 3/8. Control Data rose 3 to 60 1/2 and General Electric increased 1 to 110 3/8.

Retail stocks also showed considerable strength amid indications of a developing pattern of greater consumer spending. Interstate Department Stores led the pack with a climb of 1 7/8 to 18 1/2.

Prices gained substantially on the American Stock Exchange where volume swelled to its heaviest level in three weeks. The index was up .10.

Resorts International, bolstered by a block of more than 300,000 shares, topped the active list and gained 1 8 to 8 1/2.

Profit Outlook In U.S. Bright

NEW YORK, March 5 (Reuters).—U.S. corporations expect profits before tax will rise 11 percent in 1971, according to a survey by McGraw-Hill Publications.

Douglas Greenwood, chief economist of the McGraw-Hill unit, said this estimate is significantly higher than those of five previous annual surveys and in line with forecasts of renewed growth this year.

The companies pin their hopes on four major factors—higher volume leading to improved operating rates, the continuation of tight budget and cost control programs, better productivity and an absence of widespread stoppages this year.

Views of profit margins, however, are less optimistic with 56 percent of responding companies expecting higher margins, 21 percent lower and 23 percent about unchanged.

Aerospace companies were the only group to forecast a decline in profits, projecting an 8 percent drop in pre-tax earnings because of lower defense business and deterrent of commercial orders.

Of the other companies responding to the survey, 78 percent predicted higher earnings and 13 percent lower earnings. Motor companies forecast the highest rise—22 percent—partly because last year's General Motors strike sent earnings tumbling.

In the non-durables sector, rubber companies projected a 20 percent profits increase, paper firms 13 percent and chemical firms 10 percent. At the lower end of the scale, textile and food and beverage companies expect only a 7 percent rise.

Among non-manufacturing groups, the wholesale and retail group forecast the biggest profit gain—15 percent—while the mining industry came out with the lowest figure at 9 percent.

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BASF Earnings Off in '70; Rhône-Poulenc Shows Gain

From Wire Dispatches

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, March 5.—BASF's Ammonium and Soda-Fabrik (BASF) today became the second of West Germany's "Big Three" chemical groups to report a sharp earnings drop for 1970.

BASF said pre-tax earnings plunged 23.3 percent to 187 million deutsche marks (\$127.6 million) last year from 860 million DM in 1969. Assuming an unchanged dividend, net profits fell 13.3 percent to 307 million DM from 354 million DM.

Quarterly results were not released, but a comparison of nine-month and full-year results indicates that net earnings were cut in half in the final three months of the year, to 45 million DM from 83 million DM in the year-earlier quarter.

Earlier this week, Farbenfabriken Bayer reported a 25.8 percent drop in 1970 net profits, citing rising labor costs and late-year deterioration in the fiber business.

At BASF, the same factors were complicated by a write-off of its 50 percent share in Phibro-Werke AG, a joint venture with Dow Chemical, which BASF said had a 150-million-DM book value.

BASF said business deteriorated in the second half of 1970 as sales growth slowed, utilization of capacity slipped, costs climbed, and prices eased.

Personnel costs climbed 22 percent to 1,263 million DM from 1,038 million DM in 1969.

Group sales totaled 10.52 billion DM, up 18.3 percent from 8.892 billion DM a year earlier.

Rhône-Poulenc

PARIS, March 5.—France's biggest chemical group, however, turned in a 18 percent profit gain last year, on an 8.8 percent revenue rise.

Company Reports

Company	1970	1969
Champion Spark Plug		
Revenue (millions)	290.2	277.2
Profits (millions)	29.8	27.8
Per Share	2.39	2.24

Company	1970	1969
Jewel Cos.		
Revenue (millions)	1,538.5	1,484.52
Profits (millions)	22.96	21.42
Per Share	2.36	2.32

Company	1970	1969
Looseway		
Revenue (millions)	381.4	265.9
Profits (millions)	31.28	7.86
Per Share	0.31	1.93

Company	1970	1969
Williams Bros.		
Revenue (millions)	255.13	300.85
Profits (millions)	24.95	28.07
Per Share	3.26	3.05

Rhône-Poulenc noted that the earnings climb largely reflected increases in its affiliates' contributions, and also cited a second-half softening in its chemical business. Group net rose to 203.65 million francs (\$36.7 million) in 1970 from the 175.24 million francs earned in 1969.

Revenue rose to 11.03 billion francs from the year-earlier 10.15 billion francs. Of the total, non-French firms in the group contributed 25 percent, up from 23.6 percent a year ago. French operations showed a 6.57 percent gain on the year, and non-French, 15.2 percent.

The only area in which revenue slipped was French textiles, down 0.8 percent, which was more than offset by non-French textile revenue, up 15.3 percent.

German Steel Output

DUESSELDORF, March 5 (Reuters).—West German production of crude steel fell to 3.45 million metric tons last month from 3.47 million in January and 3.76 million in February last year.

Dutch, Swiss Metals Firms Registered Net Gains in '70

From Wire Dispatches

LJMUUDEN, the Netherlands, March 5.—The Dutch Hoogovens iron and steel group said today that net profit for 1970 rose 17 percent to 150.7 million guilders (\$44 million) from 137.8 million guilders in 1969.

Fourth-quarter earnings, however, fell 24 percent to 32 million guilders from 44 million in the 1969 period.

Sales in 1970 rose 22 percent to 2,138 billion guilders from 1,748 billion, but fourth-quarter sales held just about steady at 529 million guilders against 530 million.

The 1970 profit gain mainly reflected first-half improvements in selling prices. The second half of the year was influenced by a continued rise in raw material prices and salary costs, and the fourth quarter by a general deterioration in the world steel industry, the company said.

Profit margins (operating profit as a percentage of sales) fell to 18.8 percent in the fourth quarter from 14.4 percent a year earlier. For all of 1970, however, the margin rose to 15.4 percent from 14.6 percent in 1969.

Pig iron production last year increased to 3.59 million metric tons from 3.47 million. Crude steel ingot output rose to 4.61 million tons from 4.29 million tons.

Alusuisse Gains

ZURICH, March 5 (AP).—Alusuisse, one of the world's big three aluminum groups, announced today increases in turnover and profits for 1970, despite a world market growth of only 3 percent.

Consolidated net profits rose 10 percent to 129.3 million Swiss francs (\$30.16 million) from 117.3 million SF in 1969. The dividend

per 500-franc share was raised to 90 SF from 80 SF.

Consolidated sales rose 9 percent to 2.31 billion SF.

The company also recommended a two-stage increase in capital to 300 million SF from 250 million SF through two share issues.

Shareholders will receive rights to subscribe to one new 500-franc share for each ten held at 1,125 francs per new share. In addition, 50,000 bearer shares of the same par value will be reserved for a convertible Eurobond issue planned next summer, Alusuisse said.

Alusuisse also said it signed a contract with Guinea for an equity shared partnership to develop bauxite deposits which would give it the largest single source of raw aluminum material of any company.

Schlumberger Gains

PARIS, March 5.—Schlumberger Ltd., the Netherlands Antilles incorporated electronics and oil-field service concern, has reported a 6.7 percent increase in net 1970 earnings, on a 36 percent revenue gain.

Including results from 88-percent-owned Cie. des Compteurs and a majority-owned Neptune, profits rose to \$48.4 million, or \$4.22 a share, last year from \$46.9 million, \$4.00 a share, in 1969.

Revenue totaled \$593 million in 1970, up from \$495 million the year before.

Excluding Cie. des Compteurs, fourth-quarter net rose 3.8 percent to \$12.7 million, or \$1.19 a share, from \$13.2 million, \$1.15 a share, in the year-ago period. Revenue was up 5.3 percent to \$121 million from \$115 million.

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Stewart Takes Pole For South African Grand Prix Opener

JOHANNESBURG, March 5 (UPI)—Jackie Stewart of Scotland, driving a Tyrrell-Ford, won the pole position for tomorrow's South African Grand Prix—the first race on this year's grand-prix trail.

The former world champion recorded a blistering 1 minute 17.8 seconds clocking in Wednesday's trials—2.5 seconds better than the official lap record—for the 2.5-mile Kyalami Circuit, looping over three hillsides, between Johannesburg and Pretoria. The clocking stood up through three days of trials.

Yesterday, however, the engine on Stewart's auto blew up and he had to spend the final two days of practice "running in" a new engine while his rivals pushed their machines in vain trying to match his time.

Second best time was recorded by Chris Amon of New Zealand, who pushed his Matra Simca 120 to within six-tenths of a second of Stewart's time. Switzerland's Clay Regazzoni in a Ferrari 312-B will be alongside them in the three-across front row of the grid.

Stewart's feat was regarded as a superb piece of strategy. He has tested tires for an international company over the past two years and knows the treads for all conditions to the smallest detail.

It was believed that Stewart's idea was a freak, done on special practice tires which could not last for the grand prix distance of 79 laps for 200 miles.

The flame-red Italian Ferraris are favorites for the event with their flat-12 engine which towards the end of last season established its reliability, taking four of the last five grand prix.

Apart from Regazzoni, who is new to Formula One racing but last year collected enough world championship points to finish third in the drivers' table, Ferrari's works team includes Mario Andretti of the U.S. and Belgian Jackie Stewarts, who won a place on the second row with the fourth fastest trial time.

The Italian factory may finally have achieved reliability in their V-12 engine and the team could be the one to beat. Ferrari's 12 engine was always potentially more powerful than the V-8s which have dominated Grand Prix racing in recent years.

Now, Ferrari's engine development work could be paying off. Two other teams employ a 12-cylinder engine this year. They are the British BRM and France's Matra.

Jacky, who finished second in the world last year, was below form and earned a place on the fourth row.

Austrian Jochen Rindt was the champion, posthumously, on the basis of points amassed early in the season, before his fatal accident while practicing for the Italian Grand Prix at Monza.

If the coming season is notable for the emergence of the V-12 car, it will also be remembered as the end of an era as far as British driver representation is concerned.

After more than a decade of British domination, including six championships in nine years, Britons will be notable by their minority on the grid this year.

BRM's 21st year. BRM is led in its 21st year in motor racing by the Mexican driver Pedro Rodriguez. His teammates will be the Swiss Jo Siffert and a newcomer to Formula One, Howden Ganley of New Zealand.

Rodriguez qualified tenth, Siffert 16th and Ganley 24th. Lotus, champions in 1962, 1964 and 1968, have no British driver for the first time in its history. The team will be led by Brazilian Emerson Fittipaldi, whose graduation from a motor racing stable to grand prix ranks was climaxed by his United States Grand Prix victory in October.

Fittipaldi lines up beside Andretti on the second row. The March works will start three cars in most events this year. Ronnie Peterson of Sweden (13th), Alex Soler-Roig of Spain (25th) drive March-Fords. The third member of the team is Andrea de Adamich of Italy (22), whose car is powered by an Alfa Romeo engine.

The morale of the French Matra team was severely jolted following the Buenos Aires sports car race tragedy in which the Italian driver Ignazio Giunti died.

Matra's top driver, Jean-Pierre Beltoise of France, faces legal proceedings in Argentina as a result of the crash and meantime he has surrendered his racing license. Amon carries the Matra banner as the team's lone representative, at least in the early part of the season. His second place in the trials has boosted morale.

With the retirement of Australian Jack Brabham, his old team, Motor Racing Developments, has passed to his former manager, Ron Tauraneau. Graham Hill, who at 42 succeeds Brabham as the oldest driver in motor racing, is Tauraneau's only driver. Hill is 15th but his Brabham BT-33 has fuel pump and electrical trouble.

The McLaren team goes into 1971 again more interested in sports car racing than Formula One events, but will have two cars running in all the grand prix. Drivers are veteran New Zealanders Denny Hulme and Briton Peter Gethin, the Can-Am champs. Hulme was seventh, Gethin 11th in the trials.

Privateer Tyrrell. Stewart again drives for the privateer Ken Tyrrell, who hopes to regain the world crown this year with a car of his own design. The Tyrrell-Stewart partnership last year fared poorly early in the season when Stewart was killed in a crash. The Scot now favors the Tyrrell race, which is powered by the latest Ford Cosworth engine. The other driver in the Tyrrell team is the Frenchman Francois Cevert, ninth in the trials.

As homage to Rindt, no car will bear the No. 1 this season.

GRID POSITIONS. FRONT ROW: Jackie Stewart, Scotland; Tyrrell-Ford (1:17.8); Chris Amon, New Zealand; Matra-Simca (1:18.1); Clay Regazzoni, Switzerland; Ferrari (1:18.2).

SECOND ROW: Mario Andretti, U.S.; Ferrari (1:19.0); Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil; Lotus (1:19.7).

THIRD ROW: John Surtees, Britain; Surtees (1:19.1); Denny Hulme, New Zealand; McLaren (1:19.1); Francois Cevert, France; Tyrrell-Ford (1:19.2).

FOURTH ROW: Pedro Rodriguez, Mexico; BRM (1:19.3); Jackie Stewarts, Belgium; BRM (1:19.3); Denny Hulme, New Zealand; McLaren (1:19.3); Ronnie Peterson, Sweden; GTP March (1:19.3).

SIXTH ROW: Peter Gethin, Britain; Lotus (1:19.9); Rolf Stommelen, Germany; Surtees (1:20.0).

SEVENTH ROW: Jean Surtees, Switzerland; BRM (1:20.1); Brian Redman, Britain; Surtees (1:20.1); Henri Pescarolo, France; March (1:20.2).

EIGHTH ROW: Graham Hill, Britain; Brabham BT-33 (1:20.2); Jack Pretorius, South Africa; Brabham BT-33 (1:21.7).

NINTH ROW: John Love, South Africa; March (1:21.9); Andrea de Adamich, Italy; STP (1:22.1); Jo Bonnier, Sweden; McLaren (1:22.3).

TENTH ROW: Howden Ganley, New Zealand; BRM (1:23.7); Alex Soler-Roig, Spain; March (1:23.8).

RED SMITH

Unbeaten Path

NEW YORK—A decolage of hippos in underwear was heaving and sporting through the weight events of the recent National Amateur Athletic Union indoor track and field championships when George Frenn, a mustachioed hippo from California's rustic beach, spoke through the brush beneath his nose: "This ushers in a new era."

"Your winning this, you mean?" a guy asked. Frenn had his 71 feet, 3 1/2 inches flinging the 35-pound weight, which is the indoor substitute for the hammer throw.

"I mean him," Frenn said, indicating Al Schoterman, of Bayville, N.Y., who plays light end and hurls the discus for Kent State. Schoterman, who never even tried to lift the 35-pound ball until a year ago, had done 67.4, a record for undergraduates, and finished second to Frenn, nudging Harold Connolly back to third place.

"This was the new era Frenn was talking about, an age when apprentice hippos like Schoterman could take the play away from Harold V. Connolly, the stately old gentleman from Somerville, Mass. Ever since 1958 when he resorted to witchcraft to wallopp Russia's Mikhail Krivonozov at the Melbourne Olympics, Connolly had headed the heavy hammer department, representing the United States in four Olympic Games.

(That witchcraft bit? All through the summer of 1958 when he and Krivonozov were taking turns breaking the world hammer throw record, Connolly had a photograph of the Russian posted to the sun visor of his car. As he drove, he glowered at it. Waiting for traffic lights, he stuck pins in it. After four throws each in Melbourne, Krivonozov led with an Olympic record of 206 1/2 feet. On his fifth try, Connolly did 206 3/4 feet and the Russian never got another mark, fouling out on his last three attempts.)

Ring Out The Old Well, if Schoterman ushered in a new era for the hippos, this week's ushers one in for the collegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. It is the IC-4A's golden anniversary indoors, and this is the first time in that half-century that the show has now played New York. For 37 years it ran in Madison Square Garden, whose four-lane, 11-lap track was the royal road to heartburn. For want of elbow room it was necessary to qualify finalists on time, with the result that an Olympian like Tommy Parrell could and did win his heat and get shut out.

Out goes that era as the meet moves to Princeton's Jadwin Gym. In comes an era of races over a 35-lane track of furian composition measuring eight laps to the mile, with runners engaging one another and not the clock for places in the finals. For the first time it is a two-day meet, starting Friday afternoon.

It is also the last of these championships restricted to upperclassmen: Starting with the outdoor season, freshmen become eligible. And it may be the end of the Jumbo Jim Elliott Era, the age of Villanova's ascendancy.

Record Factory In 1968 the IC-4A outdoor meet, then 93 years old, was run for the first time on Tartan instead of cinders at Pennsylvania's Franklin Field. Every running record in the book was broken except Andy Stanfield's mark in the 220. Some think that on the sweeping turns of Princeton's eight-lap track they'll every watch in the joint.

Surely Villanova's Marky Liquori is capable of producing the carnival's first sub-four-minute mile. He did 3:57.2 on the Houston Astrodomes big track, plus a 3:56.4 relay leg. However, the IC-4A meet calls for a team effort and Liquori won't be out for personal glory alone. He wants to follow Les Mitchell, Fred Dwyer and Dave Patrick into the books as the fourth man to win the mile three years in a row, but he'll also try to jockey his Villanova accomplice, Chris Mason, home in second place so they can deliver ten points to coach Elliott.

Then Liquori and Mason will each do a leg in the two-mile relay.

Old School Try In the last 15 years, Villanova has taken the team title 12 times, giving Penn State, Yale, and Maryland one crumb each. This year Jumbo Jim is sweating over team points, partly because the timetable won't permit the star quarter-milers to double up in the relay.

Picking the spots where he thinks points can be had, Elliott will put his prize anchor man, Lamotte Hyman, in the 440 instead of the mile relay. Greg Govan in the 800, and Donal Walsh in the two-mile run. He hopes the two-mile relay team and Jerry Klyop, his pole-vaulter, can get some points. Klyop has a job on his hands, though: The defending champion is Penn's Tom Blair, a skydiver who practices for the vault by jumping out of airplanes. Up to now Blair has broken a leg only once.

Ironically, two of the leading candidates to depose Villanova, especially outdoors because they're both loaded with hot freshmen, are Penn and Manhattan. Penn is coached by Jim Tupper, a LaSalle pole vaulter whom Jim Elliott brought along as his second coach and chief recruiter. Manhattan's coach is Freddy Dwyer, the Villanova milester who was invented by Jumbo Jim. Thankless proteges.

Idle Drake Moves Into MVC Lead NEW YORK, March 5 (AP)—Drake was idle last night but took the lead in the Missouri Valley Conference race which will yield an NCAA tournament berth to the victor as St. Louis knocked Louisville out of the top spot, 73-60, in a college basketball contest.

Drake leads the conference with a 9-5 record and the Missouri Valley is tied for second with Memphis State at 8-5.

In the quest for another NCAA berth at Charlotte, N.C., a short jumper at the buzzer by Jim Hewitt gave Richmond a 69-67 victory over East Carolina in the first round of the Southern Conference tournament. In other first-round contests, William and Mary shaded Virginia Military Institute, 99-82, and Davidson, the conference champion, got a first-round bye for the post-season.

The Milwaukee Bucks go after their record 19th straight victory tonight. They want to take it easy before the National Basketball Association playoffs begin.

Greg Smith came off the bench last night to help the Bucks squeeze past the Buffalo Braves, 116-113, and tie the NBA record of 18 straight victories set last season by the New York Knicks.

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Art Buchwald

Win This One for Nixon

WASHINGTON—President Nixon has given all of us assurances that the American flag will not be flying in Laos, Cambodia or even North Vietnam on the ground, that is, therefore, the burden of all the fighting will be on the South Vietnamese, which seems to be a fine idea with President Thieu and Marshal Ky. But nobody seems to have asked the average South Vietnamese soldier how he feels about all this. Three South Vietnamese soldiers were dug in along the Ho Chi Minh Trail the other day discussing the situation.



Buchwald

"Hey Lok, did you hear that after this incursion they want us to invade North Vietnam?" "The generals must be out of their rice-picking minds," Cpl. Lok said. "What in the moon does he want us to invade North Vietnam for?"

Judge Reserves Judgment in Beatles' Battle

LONDON, March 5 (UPI)—A high court justice reserved judgment today on Paul McCartney's legal battle to break up the Beatles' partnership and name a receiver to handle their multimillion-dollar business affairs. Sir Edward Blundell Stamp delivered the ruling on the 11th day of the action by Mr. McCartney which John Lennon, George Harrison, Ringo Starr and the Beatles' company, Apple, oppose. The judge said he took the decision after failing to win agreement from lawyers representing the defendants on his compromise suggestion. Justice Stamp proposed he name a receiver and manager and direct him to appoint two submanagers. One of the submanagers would look after Mr. McCartney's affairs and the other the affairs of the other three Beatles.

A Scientific Approach to German-Israeli Relations

By Moshe Brilliant

REHOVOT, Israel (UPI)—My wife and I understood that prejudice against us would exist," said Dr. Fritz Nader of Heidelberg University, a 30-year-old West German chemist, recalling his doubts about working in Israel. "But we were afraid about the children—that they might not understand."

Dr. Nader, one of the hundred or more German scientists who have come to Israel for advanced research over the last decade, said that he and his wife found their concern to be without basis. While old memories strain old behavior on both sides—German and Israeli—there also seems to be a deliberate effort on both sides to forge a new relationship. Memories of German crimes against Jews were, indeed, an element that spurred scientific cooperation between West Germany and Israel. It began in the early 1960s, when German science had recovered from the disaster of the Hitler period and was trying to reclaim a central position in the world scientific community.

Developing relations with the Weizmann Institute of Science here was important for the Germans because of the institution's high reputation. The Israelis, for their part, were seeking contacts in Europe to supplement scientific and financial cooperation with the United States. "Europe was getting back to the position it held before Hitler, and we felt we shouldn't miss contact with them," recalled Prof. Michael Sela, vice-president of the Weizmann Institute for cooperation. He was laid in 1958 during a visit here by leading German scientists, including the Nobel laureates Otto Hahn and Feodor Lynen and the physicist Wolfgang Gentner. They represented the Max Planck Institute, which engages in all levels of fundamental research

through various institutions. A joint committee headed by Prof. Gentner was set up to decide on joint or coordinated research programs and to pick fellows for exchange programs.

The cooperation, which has seen dozens of Israelis go to West Germany, began in nuclear physics, extended to molecular and other aspects of modern biology and went over to chemistry.

The start was discouraging. The first German to arrive in Israel in 1961 for postdoctoral work was a physicist, said Prof. Schner Lison, a member of the Gentner committee. When he was assigned to a laboratory, an Israeli scientist stormed out, saying he would not sit in the same room with a German.

When Dr. Nader arrived in 1969 he found his colleagues and his neighbors in the town most friendly. His children room in and out of neighbors' homes and the couple have a full social life. A swastika was once scratched on their car, but Dr. Nader brushed the incident aside.

He recalled, however, that Mrs. Neumann's mother, Mrs. Cecile Bogatzki, who is living with them, sometimes overheard Israeli remarks. "German style," she said when she was firm with the Neumann children.

The children, Thomas, 5, and Angela, 4, are bilingual. They attend kindergarten with Israeli children and their Hebrew signatures are legible on drawings hanging in their apartment.

Mrs. Bogatzki is a popular campus figure. A German national diving champion in the 1930s, she is still in good form and has given pointers to Israeli swimmers who admired her style at the campus pool.

Israeli scientists working in West Germany sometimes have to enable him to work with new techniques. Of the ten German scientists at the Weizmann Institute, two are bachelors and three of the couples have children. Some of the families live in furnished apartments on the campus and the others in town.

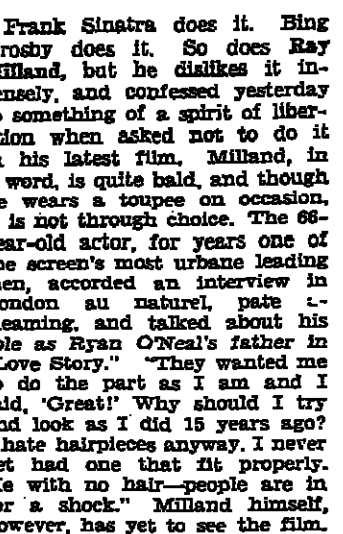
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PEOPLE: Confessions Of Ray Milland



Ray Milland

Frank Sinatra does it. Bing Crosby does it. So does Ray Milland, but he dislikes it intensely, and confessed yesterday to something of a spirit of liberation in his latest film, "Milland," in a word, is quite bold, and though it is not through choice. The 66-year-old actor, for years one of the screen's most urbane leading men, accorded an interview in London about his new role as a "Milland" character.

"I've been trying to see that damn picture for months," he said. "But every time I get to a theater they're queuing up me deep around the block." Like they used to do for Yul Brynner.

Of course, England, staged a beauty contest yesterday to choose the girl to lead the town's Carnival Parade on Monday, but only one contestant, 16-year-old Carole Parker, showed up. She won.

Irish-American businessman Bernard McDonough has been having his troubles with the Clare County Council, and Wednesday night things came to a boil. McDonough, who owns a hotel chain in America and Ireland, recently paid a \$14,000 fine for a hotel built in violation of planning laws. McDonough refused to pay the fine, and the council ordered him to demolish the hotel. McDonough refused to demolish the hotel, and the council ordered him to demolish the hotel.

In London, women seem to have won the right to become beefsteaks when, during a debate on sex-equality legislation at the House of Commons, the Environment Minister, Peter Walker, answered an MP's question by

saying that women who qualified would not be excluded from becoming Yeomen of the Guard, the royal attendants at the Tower of London since the 16th century. Appraised of the news, Yeoman Groom Percy Belton said, "Yeomen? It would brighten up the place a bit." On the other hand, cautioned Belton, to become a Yeoman of the Guard one must have a long service record in the armed forces, be a non-commissioned officer and have earned a good conduct medal, "so you're not a youngster when you get here. A Yeoman would not exactly look like Miss World."

DECORATED: Mystery writer Lady Malvern, 80, better known as Agatha Christie, by Queen Elizabeth II with the Order of the British Empire. Said the new Dame Agatha: "I'm a very low brow. A lot of people have written books. Naturally, I'm very happy."

ORDERED: Evangelist Billy Graham, 52, by his doctors to take an extended rest and cancel all speaking engagements until April 15 after undergoing surgery Feb. 10 for removal of salivary glands.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LARGE CAPITAL GAINS...
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